## OUR CENTENNIAL LETTER. -

THE IMMENSITY OF THE EXHIBITION-NEW SIGHTS AND NEW SOUNDS-THE GRAND ORGANS-SPLENDID EX-HIBIT-AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS ...DIXON'S CRUCIBLES .-- PLUMBAGO AND PENCIES-PEACE DALE'S SHAWLS AND CASSIMERES, &C., &C.

pecial Correspondence of the Anderson Intelligencer

PHILADELPHIA, Sep. 8, 1876. It is a constant exclamation from visitors to the great Exhibition, "I never thought it was so great." And the reason that it so far exceeds their anticipation is because there has been nothing in this country before with which we could reasonably compare it. The grandest eller's art is combined with the painter's exhibition by any State in this Union has been covered by a single roof. Here are one hundred and seventy-one buildings, covering nearly eighty acres of ground, exhibiting every style of architecture, from an Esquimaux hut to the gilded halls of the Alhambra. No better idea of its immensity can be given than by the statement of a single fact. For more that three months I have every day taken a walk through the Main Hall, and there has not been a day in all that time but I have discovered something new, and every hour I find myself walking in Mater Doloroso is magnificently reprealleys and lanes lined with rich and costly cases that I am sure I never saw before. The grand organ at the eastern entrance of the Main Hall has got to be an old Mephistopheles is absent; you see nothfriend. Each morning as I enter it greets me with its splendid melody, and at evening when I depart the grand anthem of "Home, Sweet Home," is my pleasant good night. In the Main Building there ruin, is still far off, and love's rosiest are two grand organs, one by Roosevelt, and the other by E. G. Hook Hastings, They are immense instruments—I think the largest I have ever seen—giving brings Heaven as near to earth as it is every graduation of sound, from the deep roar of the rolling thunder to the tiniest piping of the cricket; and yet so border and for the present have posses immense is the Main Building that both might be playing at the same time McGilveries, the Stewarts and McGregors and the deepest diapason of one would never disturb the lightest harmony of

goods that would be an honor to any manufacturer in the world. It is the exhibit of the Peaco Dale Manufacturing Co., of Rhode Island. This may be a name well known to established manufacturers, but let me ask how many of the million of consumers throughout the United States ever heard the name of Peace Dale before? Blessed emblems of peace are the beautiful shawls, which speak to us of home; not dirty camel hair shawls, costing anywhere from eight | the English Liberal party, and they may hundred to five thousand dollars a piece, but nice, decent, wholesome, home-like looking garments, just such as any sensible man would be glad to see on his wife's shoulders of a cold winter's day. A respectable covering, within the reach of any ordinary mechanic, and more in keeping with our republican institutions than the costly gewgaws of Persia and they have p lot of the finest worsted coatings, which are unsurpassed. There are no French goods that compare with

them, and I sincerely rejoice at the great advance that has been made in the United States in this branch of manufactures. There is another exhibit which is worthy of especial mention, not simply because it represents one of the oldest and staunchest business firms in the United States, but because it has introduced in this country a comparatively new manufacture, which is destined to become one of the leading industries of Union. I refer to the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, of New Jersey. The fame of the crucibles manufactured by this great house has been known for half a century in all the mining and smelting districts in the world. But, it remained for the Hon. Orestes Cleveland, the present president and chief manager of the company, to create a new industry which has grown with such rapidity as to realize the story of Jonah's Gourd. A few years ago and the name of an American lead pencil was a reproach, to-day the finest lead pencils in the world are manufactured in Jersey City; not only are they manufactured, but they are manufactured with a rapidity and excellence that challenges admiration and defies competition. The history of no American manufacture shows such rapid advance. In five years from being comparatively unknown these penals have reached the farthest ends of the earth, and now, in point of commercial excellence, stands second to none in the

Schuyler, Hartley and Graham, of New York, have one of the finest cases in the whole of the Main Hall, The diaplay of Masonic regalia, Knights Templar swords, &c., is exceedingly beautiful. In one end of the case is a life size figure of King William, of Prussla, and in the other, President MacMahon, of the French Republic. The heads are magnificent and the dressing superb, and in every respect the exhibit of this firm is worthy of all praise.

Near by the Remingtons come in with their arms. I would much rather see the metal in ploughshares and pruning hooks. I am afraid that the fight is getting knowed out of me. I know t take half the delight in swords and pistols that I did. A fine-threaded rifle doth not please me, and I can't get up an extacty on the west that I on the most fatirderous Gatling gun, There's something wrong, I am getting altogether too pesceable for even these piping times. I'll have to alip over to the Government Department and see if I can't get my mad up. The fine arts always have a soothing infigence on me, and here I find myself among the Dutch looking at one of the grandest frauds in the whole Centennial Exhibition. Now, when I say fraud, I don't mean swindle, but deception, and, like that of the

Andersim 1911 07



BY HOYT & CO.

an intent to deceive. To all intents and

purposes you find yourself looking on a

Chinese or Japanese exhibition. Here

lacquered goods, inlaid with pearl, fac

similes of the tables and boxes you find

in the exhibits of China and Japan.

the exquisite finish that distinguishes the

goods of the Orientals, still they are

well calculated to deceive. I expected

to see over them such a name as Hang

Lee or Wong Kow, instead of Vander

Luyt Hague, which I find inscribed

lovely picture, the soft blending of the

colors give it that sweet, dream-like char-

acter, which is the chief glory of some of the finest pictures of the modern Ger-

man school. There is also a fine picture

from Schiller's William Tell. Goethe's

sented, and there are two noble illustra-

tions of his Faust and Marguerite. In

them both the hideous character of

ing but the young love dream of two happy souls; the dread catastrophe that

immolates youth and beauty and honor

and chastity, and lays them in hopeless

hours of happiness, basking in summer

The Scottish clans have crossed the

sion of the city. The McDonalds and

are shaking their bonnie pladies in the

face of the Peace Commission. The

Caledonian games have been one of the

chief attractions of the week, and a finer

looking or a jollier set than these same

Scots it would be very difficult to find.

They have won golden opinions from all

sorts of people, and on their departure

to their homes carry with them our very

Notwithstanding local rain storms, the

weather has been exceedingly close, al-

them desire to come to our next Centen-

Yours truly,

HAYES SNUBS GRANT.

A Very Pretty Quarrel.

of rest with prominent men East and West but that pressure of official business

would probably prevent him from accept

informed a few intimates that he pro-

posed coming to Washington to see Grant, and consult some of the leaders about his letter of acceptance. This purpose got out to some of his political friends and they at once saw the danger of his countenancing Grant openly. Wykoff, the Republican manager in Ohio, thereupon exembled a council in not laste, which decided that the projected conference with Grant must be frustrated.

Hayes, having already gone to Philadel phia, the desired object was effected in

this way: They assumed the responsi-bility and persuaded Hayes' private sec-retary to telegraph him that important public hunness demanded his immediate return to Columbus.

So the disaster was averted for the

his letter of acceptance seriously of-ended Grant, so much in fact that Mor-

ton and Conkling both wrote to Hayes telling him of Grant's feelings, and urg-

ing him to make up. Hayer thereupon wrote a long complimentary letter to Grant disclaiming any intention to omit mention of the Administration, and pleating ignorated as an excess. As invitation from the President and area

Grant for Governor and Mrs. Hayes to visit Long Branch was the result, and this invitation Hayes accepted. Thereupon Hayes' political friends were thrown into a partic again, and he was besteged with protests that he mustn't go to Long

With process teat the must go to John Branch. And a few days ago a dispatch was sent to Hayes from a prominent Republican here declaring in most positive arms that he must not under any cir.

cumstances visit Grant at Long Branch, for if he did Carl Schurz would draw out his support, and he would lose a quarter of a million votes. So Hayes was in a

of a million votes. So have war quandary and the dispatch that pressure of afficial business will prevent his nocepting any invitations, is doubtless the means taken to get out of it. The question now is what will Grant do about

- The Southern Planter and Farme

wants to know if any body has ever zeen rust on a crop where wood askes had been liberally applied to the land? The theo-

PROADBRIM.

nothing happens, I subscribe myself,

the lot of living mortals to know.

above them.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1876.

Heathen Chines, this is gotten up with GEN. WADE HAMPTON.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

BY J. WOOD DAVIDSON. From the Yorkville Enquirer.

In the issue of the Enquirer, of date of January 18th, 1870, first appeared the subjoined sketch of Gen. Wade Hampton, written for the columns of this paper by a talented son of Carolina, who has since removed from the State. It was prepared and published simply as a biographical sketch of an illustrious citizen of the State, whose name was an embediment. While to a critical eye the goods may lack State, whose name was an embediment of virtue and valor; and was not intended to subserve any political or other

As a background to this admirable exhibit is a screen of rare loveliness and The recent nomination of General Hampton to the Chief Magistracy of the State, again brings his name prominently before the people, and attaches a deep interest to the principal events in his past career. We presume our readers will require no apology from us for again presenting in our columns the principal events in the life of one so much endeared to the people of the State, and around whose name so much present interest attaches: exquisite design, which may fairly be ranked among the fine arts. The enamskill, the united result being a series of pictures, the beauty of which it is difficult to find language to describe. The scenes are divided between the works of Germany's greatest poets, Goethe and Schiller. "De splended Fnaap de Jenterest attaches: geling aun de Beek," of Schiller, is a

By birth, residence, education and character, General Wade Hampton is a South Carolinian. Perhaps no better representative man could be found—representative in that he combines in himself a fairer share of those better qualities of mind and character, of which Southerners are so uniformly produced. Southerners are so uniformly proud, and upon which the genuine South Carolinian bases his individuality. He is a type or representative man of both section and State.

His grandfather—Colonel Hampton, of Revolutionary fame, and afterwards a General in the war of 1812—bore the same name. As a partisan officer of the forces of Marion and Sumter, he was noted for the rapidity, boldness and success of his movements. In the late war—the tof 1812—he received the appointment of Brigadier, and served under Gen. Dearborn in the operations against Canada

bowers, lit by the soft beams of the har-His father, Col. Wade Hampton, served as aide-de-camp with Gen. Andrew Jackson in the defense of New Orleans. Thus three generations bave served with distinction in war.

distinction in war.

Lieutenant-General Wade Hampton,
the subject of the present sketch, was
born in Charleston in the rear 1818. He
entered the South Carolina College in entered the South Carolina College in 1835. His graduating speech was upon Tasso. The peculiar character of the man appeared while yet a youth, in his conduct at agreat fire in Columbia, where he won the admiration of older heads by the coolness, forethought and daring which he exhibited. From his earliest boyhood he was noted for his fondness for hunting; and has enjoyed, from that time, the reputation of being the best shot and the most successful huntsman in the State.

shot and the most successful huntsman in the State.

He served before the war in both brauches of the State Legislature. The most memorable public measure that he led, was the opposition to the re-opening of the African siave trade. He was in the Senate at that time. Gov. Adams, in his measure had recommended the most reminding us of the terable heated term. A few days now will bring us a delegation of the most distinguished of the English Liberal party, and they may be sure of such a welcome as will make be sure of such a welcome as will make submitted a report favorable to it. Sensubmitted a report favorable to it. Senator Hampton was a member of that committee, and was the writer of a minority report, which took strong grounds against the action of the majority. His treatment of his own slaves was always humane, of which fact we shall have further evidence in events that have occurred since the war. He is said to have nial. Hoping to meet them there if

He married first Miss Preston, of Virginia, and second Miss McDuffie, a daughter of Gov. McDuffie, of South Carolina. His home, at Columbia, has been characterized as the "abode of splendid hospitality, and as one of the most superb residences in the United States." This was destroyed by Sherman's troops at the time they burned Columbia, in February, 1865. The nouse was isolated, and must have been fired separately—one among the thousands of instances of violation of the laws and rights of war, in the destruction of private property. He married first Miss Preston. Washington, August 31.

"Shall Hayes openly indorse Grant?"
That is the question that is just now threatening a serious family quarrel in the Republican party. A dispatch published a few days ago announced that Grant had invited Hayes to visit him at Long Branch, and he had accepted. A dispatch printed yesterday dated Columbus, O., announced that Hayes had a pressing invitation to spend a few days of rest with prominent man East and

vate property.

When the war of secession arose in 1861, Wade Hampton entered service as a private in Captain A. R. Taylor's Congares Mounted Riflemen, which did service near Charleston during the reduction of Fort Sumter, in April of that year.

As soon as the invasion of Yirginia made that State the theatre of 'he war early in 1861—and it became manifest. any of them. These despatches have an inside history, as follows, the facts being well vouched for: When Hayes set out for Philadelphia and the Centennial, after the Cincinnati nomination, he early in 1861—and it became manifest that a general war was inevitable, he set that a general war was inevitable, he set about forming his command to take part in it. This command consisted of all three branches of the military—cavalry, infantry and artillery—and was known throughout the war as the Hampton Legion. This was organized at Columbia during the early summer and went as the gion. This was organized at Columbia during the early summer, and went on to Virginia in time to join in the battle of Manassas—the Bull Run of the Northerners. The Legion bore with it a banner presented by the ladies of his native State, which as destined to wave over many a bloody field. In the First Battle of Manassas, the Hampton Legion held the Warrenton Road against the brigade of Keyes. Overwhelming numbers bore them back a short distance, but forming on the right of Jackson's Stonewall brigade, they did heroic service in turning the tide of an almost desperate day. General Beauregard, in his official report, spoke of the Legion with the highest praise, mentioning that it "aided in restoring the fortunes of the day, at the time when the enemy, by a last desperate onsit, with heavy odds, had driven the Confederates from the fiercely contested So the disaster was averted for the time. To-day a well-known Republican here, speaking of that ruse, said in substance: "You see we know that Hayes don't amount to much, and we felt that if he came on here Grant would make much of him, Shepherd would wine and dine him, Chandler and the rest would be called in, and they would get pretty much what they wanted out of him." But the trouble was not over when Hayes went back to Columbus. His omission to mention Grant or the Administration in his letter of acceptance seriously of-Confederates from the fiercely contested ground about the Henry House." Col. Hampton's horse was shot under him early in the action, and later he was severely wounded in the head with a ride

> The Hampton Legion took part in ali The Hampton Legion took part in all the battles of the Peninsular, moving with Johnston's army up to the defense of Richmond. In the battle of Seven Pines—31st May, 1862—Col. Hampton was again wounded. Then came the Seven Days' Fight before Richmond, beginning with Mechanicsville and ending with Malvern's Hills, in which he and his Legion—alreed famous for its beilliant. Legion—already famous for its brilliant achievements, and already everywhere felt to carry with it the prestige of a legion of veterans—took a distinguished part. It was after the battle of Cold Harbor that Call Harmon and the cold that the call that the call the call that the call

> It was after the battle of Cold Harbor that Col, Hampton was promoted to be a Brigadier General of Calvary.
>
> From this time—July, 1862—until the death of General Stuart—May, 1864—General Hampton served under General Stuart, who was Lee's first officer of cavalry in his Army of Northern Virginia. At Stuart's death, Hampton was advanced to the commandation chief of Lee's cavalry. But we are anticipating the course of esceptal Let us return to the winter of 1862.

During December, 1852, Gen. Hamp-ton—then a Brigadier—did brilliant ser-vice in three memorable dashes across the Rappahannock River, which was that winter the line between the Federal and ry now is, that guet is caused by a lack of potash and other valuable elements af-Confederate armies. On the first he made a surprise excursion acress the riv-

er, in which he fell unexpectedly upon two squadrons of Federal cavalry, captured several officers and a hundred men, and all without any loss on his side. On the 11th, he made a successful dash upon Dumfriez; and again, on the 16th, a still more successful one, in which he brought off a bundred and thirty prisoners.

In the splendid and eventful but varied operations of 1863, General Hampton did some of the most gallant fighting of the whole war. In the battle of Brandy Station his command consisted of the First

tion his command consisted of the First and Second South Carolina Cavalry, the First North Carolina Calvary and the Cobb, Jeff Davis and Phillip Legions cobb, Jeff Davis and Phillip Legions— all cavalry and mounted artillery. The fight was obstinate and bloody. The character of the contest and the spirit shown by the Confederates, appear in the striking fact that every field efficer to whom the command successively fell was wounded—Cel. Baker, of the First North Carolina; then Colonel Young, of Cobb's Legion; then Col. Black, of the First South Carolina; then Lieutenant Colonel Lipscomb, of the Second South Carolina Lipscomb, of the Second South Carolina.
The important results of that engagement are a part of history. The limited space at our disposal Lere does not allow us to present them.

In Lee's Pennsylvania campaign, the cavalry had some of the most adverse.

In Lee's Pennsylvania campaign, the cavalry had some of the most arduous service; and the gallant performance of the dutica enacted of their by those trying circumstances, established for them that prestige which they bore into the memorable warfare eround Richmond and Petersburg in 1864—a warfare, in its inequality of forces, and the heroism displayed in it, and its ends accomplished by daring and endurance, unparalleled in history.

In the grand drama of Gettysburg—those three July days of the riot of red death—Gen. Hampton took part. What part he took appears in the effects upon the field and those which followed quickly after. Upon the field he was three times wounded, and his command so torn by the terrific work that of the twenty-three field officers in his brigade, twenty-one were either killed or wounded. Soon after General Hampton—up to this time a Brigadier—was promoted to be a Major General. The Confederate government, made duly sensible of the services done, was not reluctant to accord to him its appropriate recognition and reward—promotion. propriate recognition and reward-pr

motion.

To detail the many operations of Gen. Hampton's cavalry from the memorable days of Gettysburg to the still more memorable days of May, 1864, might come within the limits of a biography, but cannot within those of a brief sketch like this.

Upon the death of Stuart, May, 1864 General Hampton became the commander-in-chief of the cavalry branch of

der-in-callet of the cavairy branch of Lee's army.

As a part of his grand move on Richmond, Grant sent Shevidan to deal some blows co-operative to that end. Shevidan was to take Gordonsville and Charlottesville, and destroy their railway connections, after which he was to move on and capture Lynchburg in conjunction with Eunier. On the 10th of June, at Trevillian's Station, on the Central Railroad, Sheridan discovered an unlooked-for road, Sheridan discovered an unlooked-for resistance. Hampton's troops were forming across his route. On the morning of the 11th, the battle was fought, a battle hardly surpassed daring the whole war in its determined and almost desperate daring. Sheridan was severely handled, and his expedition thwarted. Rapid movements on the part of Hampton brought these commands again and again brought these commands again and again contact—at the White House, at For Bridges and finally at Samaria Churc where Sheridan's forces were handsome

be u the owner of a greater number of slaves than any other planter in his State. Plished, Hampton was returning to re This brilliant achievement accomplished, Hampton was returning to rejoin Lee's army, on the 26th of June, after three weeks of Herculean service, when a new task appeared for him. This was to intercept and damage Wilson's command, who was ascertained to be caroute from Staunton River bridge for Grant's army. Fitz Lee was to co-operate with an artillery and infantry force placed at Reams' Station. Hampton found Wilson at Sappony Church, broke his main line of battle, and kept up a hot and embarrassing purait for several days. The troops at Reams' Station added further to the discomfure, and the whole affair added laurels to Lee's cavalry arm, and inspired a degree of caution in Sheridan's calvary that they never fully recovered from until some days after the affair at Appomattox. Hampton took 800 prisopers. A summary of these operation, beginning on the 18th of June—two days before he met Sheridan at Travillian's—is thus given in Gen. Hampton's official report:

"During this time—a period of twenty-three days—the command had no rest, was badly supplied with rations and forage, marched upwards of four hundred miles, fought the greater portion of six days and one entire night, captured inward of two thousand prisoners, many guns, small arms, wagons, horses and other materials of war, and was completely successful in defeating two of the most formidable and well organized expeditions of the enemy. This was accomplished at a cost, in my division, of seven nundred and nineteen killed, wounded and missing. The men have borne their privations with perfect cheerfulness; they have fought admirably, and I wish to express, before closing my reports, not only my thanks to them for their good conduct, but my pride at having had the honor to command them.

This language is characteristic of the man. Candid and generous as he is brave, none can be more ready to accord to others their due meed of praise.

Then came a few months of lull. Rest there could not be. That eternal vigillance which is said to be the wice of lib.

Then came a few months of lull, Then came a lew months of lub. Then there could not be. That eternal vigilance which is said to be the price of liberty, is a veritable condition of existence in the face of such an enemy under such

The 16th of September is the date of Hampton's famous Beef Raid. This consisted of first ascertaining that an immense shipment of beef cattle had beer received by Grant at City Point, and were received by Grant at City Point, and were kept East of that place a short distance and in rear of the Federal army; and of secondly making a dash around Grant'a left wing, and driving off four hundred prisoners and twenty-five hundred beeves. This was beef enough, one estimate makes it, to feed fifty thousand men for about six weeks, allowing a pound of beef to the ration.

to the ration.

It was on the 28th of October that It was on the 28th of October that General Hampton lost a son in a battle. Both his sons, who were in service with him, were wounded in the same engagement—on the Dinwiddle Plank Boad—one fatelly.

Soon after these dates, as the winter 1864 began to come, on, the significance and direction—the importance and the objective point—Shermin's movement

chiective noint.—Sherman's morament became manifest, Enupton's work in Virginia must be shandoned to perform a more needed one in South Carolina. Reauregard was then in command in the department directly mesaced by Sher-man's operations. Hamplon was ordered South to report to Beauregard; although to arrest the march of the Federal army Virginia must be shandened to perform a more needed one in South Carolina. Reauregard was then in command in the department directly measeed by Sherman's operations. Hamplon was ordered South to report to Beauregard; although to arrest the march of the Federal army was known to be impossible. Other cuds were had in view. Here Kilpatrick was the commander of the cavalry with whom

Hampton was brought in contact; and the latter succeeded in inspiring him with some degree of that caution which Sheridan, in Virginia, had learned, after much experience to feel.

At this time it was—a few days before the evacuation of Columbia—General Hampton was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, which was a fitting recognition of such service as the government had received at his hands.

The last fight of Hampton's command was near Raleigh, North Carolina, just after the Confederates evacuated that city. General Kilpatrick charged Hampton's rear guard. The Confederates turned on the Federal, charged and drove them back in confusion, taking prisoners, and killing and wounding some.

In a general estimate of these military services, we must not forget the magni-

services, we must not forget the magni-tude of the war. It is doubless a reason-Hampton saw ten times as much actual service in the fields as General Washing-

When the war was over, he that had been great in war, showed a greatness quite as honorable in peace. Temperate in all his views, earnest in every issue, clear-sighted when most others were con-founded, he has spoken and written words that the future will cherish as words of wisdom, when such words were

words of wisdom, when such words were so few.

On the 20th of August, 1865, just after a public meeting of whites had been held in Columbia, General Hampton advised against any public movement until the general government had indicated its policy toward the State. He said: "The State is either a member of the Federal Union or it is not. If a member then Union, or it is not. If a member then not only is it a work of supererogation for her to ask admission to the Union, but she is, by the Constitution of the United States, guaranteed a Republican but she is, by the Constitution of the United States, guaranteed a Republican form of Government, and the has the right to administer her government under such a Constitution and by such laws as she chooses. But if she is, on the contrary not a member of the Union, she must be regarded either as a Territory, or as a conquered province. In either condition, the United States authorities are charged with the duty of providing a proper government for her, and I think the true policy of the State is to remain baseive until such a government is given passive until such a government is given her, or is forced upon her." He then proceeded to show that Convention of the proceeded to show that convention of the people and an acquiescence in every de-mand that Congress might make would not result in restoring the State to her proper relations to the Federal Govern-ment—a fact which has become patent to

good many since that time. On the 7th of August, 1867—two years nad been Punic, he says: "I touch on these points only to show the mistakes committed by the South, when it conconnection from the were interpolated into the conditions of right and humanity, although in a minority—as a private, ready—as a Coton firm of ready of the were interpolated into the conditions of right and humanity, although in a minority—as a private, ready—as a Coton formed to those demands of the North when it concorned to the were interpolated into the conditions of right of the Content tions of the Content tions of right of right of the Content tions of right of the Content tions of right of right of the Content tions of the Content tions of right of the Content tions of right of right of right of the Content tions of right of right of the Content tions of right of right of the Content tions of the Content tions of right of right of the Content tions of right of right of the Content tions of right o On the 7th of August, 1867—two years later, when two conventions of our citizens had been held—he expressed the same convictions. After showing that the faith kept by the North toward the South had been Punic, he says: "I touch on these points only to show the mistakes committed by the South, when it conformed to those demands of the North which were interpolated into the conditions after our surrender. Our State Conventions were mistakes; so were the changes of our Constitutions; greater

stitution which we swear to support at the very moment we are grossly outraging its most sacred provisions." His addice at that juncture was: "Let every min register, and east his vote against the Convention."

In all his discussions of the difficult problem of the relations between the two races in the South, General Hampton has never lost sight of their identity of interests. In February, 1867, addressing a meeting of freedmen in Columbia, he said: "Your welfare is inseperably linked with that of the whites of the South. If we are unjust taxed, you will suffer; if If we are unjust taxed, you will suffer; if we are ruined, you will be destroyed.

Your prosperity depends entirely on that of your country, and whatever fate awaits the white people of the South will be rours.

yours." These are words of wisdom that the unfortunate freedmen have been seduous ly taught to forget; taught by adventurers who grow rich upon the rain of

turers who grow rich upon the rain of both races.

Upon the abolition of slavery he said: "The deed hat been done, and I, for one, do honestly declare that I never wish to see it revoked. Nor do I believe that the people of the South would now remand the negro to slavery, if they had the power to do so."

His idea of the course to pursue toward the negro appears in these words.

ward the negro appears in these words, addressed to his former companions in arms, in the fail of 1866: "As a slave, he

be before the negro had been tampered with by party politicians.

In 1869, he gard the most decided expressions of his opinion as to the policy to be purzued—even yet pursued—toward at the negro. This was his Oration at the Georgia State Fair in Macon, on the 17th both of November. These sic his words:

"The negro is undone by better fitted, from his long trait his physical configuration and his particles at the discretized his fine to be performed in the more malarial portions of our country. Our object, then, shend do to develop, to the utmost, then his capacity as a laborer. To do this, time is requisite, and we shall have to shell have to capacity as a laborer. To do this, time is requisite, and we shall have a no animosity toward him; but, on the contrary, that we cherish the kind feeling engendered by early associations and old memories. Let us be scrupulously just in our dealings with him; let us assist him in his appirations for knowledge and aid him in it is acquisition. Try to clevate him in his appirations for knowledge and aid him in it is acquisition. Try to clevate him in his appirations for knowledge and aid him in the sace of true manhood, of civilization and old memories. It is the sale of true manhood, of civilization and old memories and Christianity so that he may be better fittled for the grave dutter and high very position. In a word, convince him that we are the best, if not his only to remain the proper him to the pro

former slaves, resulting in mutual advan-tage to both parties. My old alaves are cultivating the land on which they have tage to both parties. By old alayes are cultivating the land on which they have lived for year, and there has been a constant and marked improvement in their industry in each year sines their emancipation, though they have not yet attained the time efficiency as laborers they formerly possessed. I have promised to pat up for them a school-house, and church, and to pay a portion of the sale-ries of their teachers. Such a system, if generally adopted, would tend greatly to the teachers and enjoyment, result in vast ultimate benefit to the land lord. That kind treatment, just dealing and sincere efforts to improve their condition, are not without effect upon them, is proved by the fact, gratifying to myself, that I am on my way to Mississippi, by the request of hundreds of negroes, besides tay own laborers, to advise them what course to pursue in the approaching election there. I am not one of those was believed that the mere possession of election there. I am not one of the who believe that the mere possession of the rudiments of education makes a prothe rudiments of education makes a poople stronger, better or happier; "a little
learning is a dangerous thing," and unless moral education goes hand in hand
with intellectual, the seeds of knowledge
will be sown on a barren soil, or will
produce but thorns and thistles; but I
do believe that in proportion as you
make all labor, other than compulsory,
intelligent, you render it profitable. If
this be true, we should educate the mind,
the heat and the soul of the negro, looking at the question only in its material
aspect and leaving out of consideration
altogether those higher and nobler motives which should prompt us to do so.
A longer experience of his new acquired
freedom, and his acquisition of higher intelligence will teach him, not only his
dependence on the whites of the South,
but the great truth which no laws can

dependence on the waites of the but the great truth which no laws can That those who think must govern those who toil."

The old slaves of whom he speaks, occupy his plantations upon the Mississippi. Several hundred in number—six or eight hundred, we have heard—they have never faltered in their fidelity to him. When the war was ever and they were first made fully aware of their changed condition—freedom from slavery—freedom to go wherever they pleased—they all, without an individual exception, determined to remain with him. They called upon him, asking his leave to remain and work for him as they had always done. Is not that a triumph? Has ways done. Is not that a triumph? Has a slave-owner ever, in the history of the world, received such a tribute of loyalty and devotion? And why? Because he has been just and kind and true, to them.

and private character, which, from the essential nature of the case, are inseparable, because he is a representative man, In discussing him, political enemies have discussed the South, and in abusing him, they have assailed South Carolina. Accordingly, when we demonstrate his title to admiration, our argument is not personal, but public; and when we seek to defend him against malignant misrepresentation, our aim is to defend whatever is pure, true, brave, manly, and chivalrous—in one word, whatever is Southern—in Southern character.

upon the man and measures of their own organization. I cannot think that there is a doubt of the result of the pending contest. The Republicans demand the result of the pending results of the Tesult of the pending contest. The Republicans demand the result of the pending results in a doubt of the result of the pending contest. The Republicans demand the result of the pending results in a doubt of the result of the pending results in a doubt of the result of the pending organization. I cannot think that there is a doubt of the result of the pending results in a doubt of the result of the pending results in a doubt of the result of the pending results in a doubt of the result of the pending results in a doubt of the result of the pending results in a doubt of the result of the pending results in a doubt of the result of the pending results in a doubt of the result of the pending results in a doubt of the result of the pending organization. I cannot think that there is a doubt of the result of the pending organization. I cannot think that there is a doubt of the result of the pending organization. I cannot think that there is a doubt of the result of the pending organization. I cannot think that there is a doubt of the result of the pending organization. I cannot think that there is a doubt of the result of the pending organization. I cannot think that there is a doubt of the result of the pending organization. I cannot think that there is a doubt of the result of the pending organiza

An Acr of Justice.—Many of the resilents of Charleston, particularly the Methy dents of Charleston, particularly the Methodists, will remember the unrighteous suit instituted in 1865 by certain Northern Methodist preachers to obtain possession of the McKee property. It appears that Mr. John McKee, who died in this city in 1823, bequeathed his whole estate at that time, valued at about \$40,000, and consisting of lands, houses, stocks, bonds, &c., to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1844 the shurch became divided in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The Northern branch of the church wade no claim to the property whatever nutil the close of the war in 1863, when the city became Sooded with carpet-bag missionaries. Some of these carpet-bag missionaries. Some of these instituted a suit in the provost court, claiming the benefit of the fund. The suit was brought against Dr. James R. Mood, the administrator of the executor of John McKee. The suit was decided was faithful to us; as a freeman, let us treat him as a friend. Deal with him frankly, justly, kindly, and my word for it, he will reciprocate your kindness, chinging to his old home, his own country and his former masters." This was before the negro had been tampered with by party politicians.

The 1860 he grant the most decided expectation of the suit was decided in favor of the new applicants, and on appeal the judgment of the lower country and his former masters." This was before the negro had been tampered with by party politicians. whole estate and its revenues to be returned to the M. E. Church, South.—
Owing to the shrinkage of values and to the disastrous results of the war, the estate is not worth as much now as it was when first bequeathed to the church, but the vexed question has been settled, and the high-handed proceeding of the military court has been overturned and rary court, has been overturned and rary court, have been overturned and rary court, hat they will not only be pressured with the main and provides with them the proportion of our courty, seeks by the election of Repressible to the improving the high the main rary court, has been evertured and rary court has been evertured and rary court, hat he proportion of our courty, seeks by the election of Repressible to pass or repenl laws without the assent of its opponent in

of Representatives, has studied when he was younges. He attended a Jewish the anguet in Washington on July 13, at which he spoke a Hebrew quotation from the Bible, to the great astonishment of his hearers, his epeech being full of Hebrew sayings, and containing a Hebrew poem. A air. S. Mannheit is of St. Louis, the author of a "Hebrew Reader and Grammer," sent him a copy of the work the following day, and the distinguished Congressional Hebrewist replies that he will turn the book to the groot use of recovering what he has forgotten of the year and containing the continuing of recovering what he has forgotten of the year arm of officials represent the properties of recovering what he has forgotten of the year arm of officials represent the coming elections can be decided in view of their respective exhibitions of ability, virtue and patriolism.

Gentlemen's trowsers are to be ent "straight and full." Gentlemen will please keep straight and not get full.

HORATIO SEYHOUR SPEAKS. period, that it would lose a sense of all accountability. It was because the Republicans have thus power, that they have outraged the sentiments of their own partisans. It is because of the recent Democratic victories, that they begin to feel the necessity of commending themselves to the favor of the public. Will thoughtful conservative citizens check this wholesome charge, before they have been confirmed in more vicious habits, by tempting them again with un-Duty Compels Him to Decline the Proferred Nomination for Governer of New York. We give below Ex-Gov. Seymour's letter declining the nomination of the Democratic party for Governor of New York. He advances strong reasons for his action in this respect, and arraigns in a masterly manner the corruption and incapacity of the Republican party, showing that suc-

cess will be easy for the Democrats with any other candidate. The Convention was called to re-convene in Saratoga upon the 12th just, as soon as the letter was re-

UTICA, September 4th, 1876. Committee:

Dy DEAR SIR: The Democratic organization which met last week, acting under misapprehension, put me in nomination for the office of Governor of the nation for the office of Governor of the part would not have State. This its members would not have done, if they had known facts regarding my health. For many reasons I ought not to be their candidate. Duty demands that I should decline the proffered honor. While I am grateful for the friendly gentlinents which arguments their candidates.

timents which prompted their action, ny declination is compelled, by obstacles which I cannot overcome. For some months my health has unfitted me for months and the state of months my health has united me for mental or physical exertion.

My own opinion, confirmed by the judgment of my physicians, convinces me that I am unable at this time to perme that I am unable at this time to permeasure that I am unable at this time to permeasure that I am unable at this time to permeasure that I am unable at this time to permeasure that I am unable at this time. form the daties devolving upon the Cov-ernor of New York. I could cheerfully eraor of New York. I could cheerfully sacrifice my own purposes and needs to meet the wishes of my friends. I would not hesitate to uphold those principles in which I believe, or to promote the public welfare; but I feel that I should sacrifice the interests of the party which placed me in nomination if I should accept its couldness.

ceived by the Chairman. It is as fol-

ows:

VOL. XII-NO. 9.

placed me in nonmation if I should accept its action.

Even the superior strength of the party with which I act could not elect a ticket with the known facts that its nominace for Governor was unequal to the performance of the labors of that office. I could not conscientiously enter upon them. I cannot do my friends the wrong of placing them in false positions. I therefore feel constrained to decline the nomination. While it is a great sorrow

therefore feel constrained to decline the nomination. While it is a great sorrow to me that I cannot on this occasion, meet the wishes of those to whom I am deeply indebted for so many favors, yet I am satisfied that my action will only subject them to some present inconvenience, which in the end, will prove to be to their advantage.

It is not an unusual thing to have a vacancy upon the ticket, nor difficult to fill it. If the main action of the Convention will give confidence to our friends throughout the country, it removed the only cloud upon our political prospect. There was a fear that discord and disorganizations in Democratic strongholds would perit the success of the State and national tickets. The difficulties are now all adjusted. The nominees were selected with the utmost harmony. The members separated with a confidence of

same under the Presidency of Grant or Hayes. I wish to say no unkind word of either. The evils which afflict our coun-Hayes. I wish to be no unkind word of either. The evils which afflict our country, do not spring so much from gross corruption, for they can be laid bare and panished, but from the more subtle influences of pervading waste and extravagance. These will never be corrected except by the sharp conflict of parties.

The election of a Democratic House of Representatives, has led to many painful disclosures, but no good citizen doubts the value of these as checks to official abuse. Many reforms have been attempt

disclosures, but no good citizen doubts the value of these as checks to official abuse. Many reforms have been attempted by the Republican officials, which they would not have dared to enter upon if their party had not been confronted by a Democratic House, which made exposures that compelled and enabled Republican officials to punish gross wrongs. Does any fair-minded man doubt that if all opesition to the Lepublican party is Does any fair-minded man doubt that if all opposition to the Lepublican party is crushed; that if every department is placed under its outrol; that those who hold extreme views will prevail in its councils? We have seen that one of their most cautious Benators has brosched a violent and revolutionary plan with regard to the States; this was never done without consultation with his fellow members. The Republican speakers in the canvass appeal to the passions of their hearers in the spirit which prompted this revolutionary scheme. It is true. ted this revolutionary scheme. It is true, that some of their journals protest against it. They belong to that class which is unheeded, except in times of great peril to their organization.

its, by tempting them again with unchecked power?

I believe the people of America will not make this fatal mistake, and therefore I am confident we shall carry our State and our Presidential ticket.

I am, truly yours, etc.,
(Signed) HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Bayon is and the Ballot Box.

The ill-expressed, awkward and ungrammatical circular of Attorney General Taft to the marshale of the United States in the different districts, marks another measure of usurpation and milianother measure of usurpation and military force on the part of the Radical conspirators, who have resolved to retain possession of the government at the point of the bayonet if they cannot accomplish their purpose by virtue of honest votes. If anything can arouse the people of this country to a sense of the grave danger to which they are no exposed, of having their liberties destroyed by military power and the strong mailed hand of partisan despotism, these gradual advances made by Grant, towards the dragooning of the Southern States, should suffice to reach their torpid consciences and dormant fears, and command prompt action to save the fragments of constitutional freedom, that remain intact by and dormant fears, and command prompt action to save the fragments of constitutional freedom, that remain intact by Radical spoilation. For the order of Taft, carefully and reluctantly expressed as it is, amounts to plain notice to the officials representing the United States military authority in the different judicial districts, that they are in effect armed with unlimited power to call on the soldiery, the militia and the general body of citizens, to carry into effect the dictation of Radical committees, and force the election of candidates who would be defeated if the popular will was left free and the polls were unchallenged by the naked sword. The proposition is a plain one in its effrontery and infamy, and worthy in all respects of the infamous inspiration; which has sent it forth; that the hand which wields the bayonet shall superce. The hand wherein the honest ballot has been lodged; and that the uninority which justifies Grantism may be strengthened and seconded by the open aid of the sword, against the great popular majority which is ready to repudiate Grantism, and which only asks a fair poll and an unterrified opportunity at the polls, to reject Grant's candidates on the 7th of November next.

Great part of the infamy of this document of Taft's arises from the fact that

ing to the Radical party, Mr. Taft ondeavors to strengthen his Interpretation
of the powers of United States marshals,
by citing decisions made by Caleb Cushing, when the latter was the Attorney
General under a Democratic administration, and when the question applied to
the arrest and remanding of fugitive
slaves! This is the miserable subterfuge
to which Radical leadership is reduced,
in the absence of all law and justice, and
in direct defiance of a recent clear decision of the highest Federal court. The
Attorney General attempts to bolster a
bad case by citing an ancient ruling
which it would be treason for anybody
else to refer to, and which his own party
and himself would be equally prompt to
cite, under different circumstances, as an
ovidence of the lawlessness and unscrupuiousness of the Democratic party and

but it is not necessary and it does not avail, to discuss the shameless character of this latest Radical emanution. It means war on the people; it is a plain array of bayonets and the drawn sword on one side, against the honest voters on the other. What will be the result of on one side, against the honest voters on the other. What will be the result of this martial order, worthy of Cromwell or Napoleon? and how shall its dangerous consequences be avoided or prevented? We hope people will not permit themselves to be excited, and that there may be afforded as little pretext and occasion as possible for any interference on the part of the marshal and his posse, whether of soldiers or negro militia; but if this hope is vain, and the polls are barricaded and the voters dragooned, there is no course open except to refuse to vote altogether, and leave the House of Representatives to act with decision when the Electoral College meets, and reject peremptorily the vote of any State when the Electoral College meets, and reject peremptorily the vote of any State thus secured to the Radical party, by the use of illegal power. If the Radical Senate should retaliate by the rejection of Democratic States, wherein the majority for Mr. Tilden was honorably won, the result will be a failure to elect, and the daty of making a President will then devolve on the Democratic House. the duty of making a President will then devolve on the Democratic House. Possibly Mr. Grant will seek to checkmate these measures of a people's faithful representatives to protect them in the exercise of their civil rights, by arresting the House and assuming for himself the robes of dictatorship. So much has already been prophecied; that he would never leave the White House alive; that havenets had put him is and it would ready been prophecied; that he would never leave the White House alive; that beyonets had put him in and it would take beyonets to put him out. So Caesar may have his third term after all; but would not that be a righteous retribution upon Hayes for his cowardly and silent assent to the violent and scandalous measures now being adopted to force his nominal election? and would it not be a good thing for the Northern people to find that the acts they had countenanced, for the murder of the liberties of the South, had resulted in the less of their own rights, in the defeat of their candicate, and in the permanent erection of an irresponsible military despotism?

Two or three months will disclose the tendency and even the fruits of the latest bold naurpation of the Grant cobal. At present no man can say what effect on the welfare, on the institutions, and even on the existence of the Republic, these circulars and orders of Taft, Cameron and Chandler will produce. One reflection affords us consolation: that those who take the sword will periah by the sword, and that if violent measures are invoked to detext his. Tilden and the will of the people, a great many people, in various places will be hus he fact.

respective exhibitions of ability, virtue and patriotism.

It was never designed by the founders of our government, that one party should control all c. its branches for so long a bury Index Appeal.